



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

MAINLY A LADIES' RACE

For the first time on record, 2 women are likely to vie for a U. S. Senate seat—the one now held by Maine's Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith. A leading contender for the Democratic choice as Senate candidate is Miss Lucia Cormier, a teacher and Maine legislator. If she is chosen by her state's Democratic voters in primaries to be held in June, she will compete against Mrs. Smith in the November elections.

HAWAII FLAG AT POLE

The flag of our fiftieth state, Hawaii, is now flying at the North Pole. The flag was planted there by crew members of the atomic submarine *Sargo*. The *Sargo* recently completed a 15-day journey of 2,744 miles under the thick polar ice. The *Sargo* made the trip so its crew could explore a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific and study the Arctic Ocean's floor.

BATTLE AGAINST FUMES

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) Arthur Flemming wants the auto makers to equip all new cars with special devices to reduce their exhaust fumes. Mr. Flemming warns that our air is rapidly becoming polluted with smoke, dust, and vapor from car exhausts. He urges that we act quickly to curb these fumes in the interests of health.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

March 17 is a great day for millions of Irish around the world. It's St. Patrick's Day. Thousands of people of Irish descent in New York City and elsewhere will march in big parades. They will pay honor to St. Patrick, the missionary who took the Roman Catholic religion to Ireland.

THE PRESIDENT'S "VOICE"

Whenever President Eisenhower goes abroad on a good-will tour, he invariably takes Colonel Vernon Walters with him. Colonel Walters accompanied the Chief Executive on his recent tour of Latin America, and was also at the President's side during his trip through Asia, Europe, and North Africa last December.



Colonel Walters

Colonel Walters is master of several languages, and acts as the President's interpreter or "voice" on many overseas visits. The 42-year-old Army officer studied his first foreign tongue when he was a youngster living in France with his American parents. Over the years, he has acquired a knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and German. He is currently studying Greek and Russian.



FRED A. SEIDEL

PULLING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS. The majority of congressmen in the North feel that there should be strong federal legislation for protecting the civil rights of minority groups. Most congressmen from the South, meanwhile, contend that this problem should be left to the individual states.

Debate on Civil Rights

Measures Which Have Been Heatedly Discussed by Congress Deal with Voting and Integration of Schools

FLOODLIGHTS brightened the big dome of the nation's Capitol, as is customary at night. Another light also gleamed from the cupola, which links the dome with the Statue of Freedom at the very top of the building. This added light was unusual. It is turned on only when the Senate, the House, or both are holding late sessions.

As this month began, the cupola's gleam signified that the Senate was meeting. Sessions were being held continuously on a 24-hour, round-the-clock schedule. Senators, when they could, napped briefly on cots in halls, cloakrooms, or offices. Some stocked their own food. Most depended on the Senate restaurant, which was kept open.

The Senate debate was over new legislation on *civil rights*—those liberties and privileges that are granted to individuals by the U. S. Constitution and various federal or state laws. The House opened its debate on this highly controversial legislation a short time after the Senate discussion had begun.

Arguments were often heated as various legislators sought to convince

others that their point of view was the one that should be adopted.

In the midst of the Senate talkathon, certain members of that body were ready to force a vote by invoking cloture—a method of limiting discussion which requires a two-thirds vote. Such a step limits each senator to a 1-hour speech. Thereafter, a vote must be taken on the issue under debate. This rule, however, is rarely applied because senators so strongly believe in unlimited discussion.

As this paper went to press, there was talk of compromise which would give the federal government some increased powers, but not as much as provided in the original bills.

Two major types of legislation were under consideration at the beginning.

One would give the federal government added power to make public schools open equally to whites, Negroes, and others—to hasten school integration in accordance with the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling against segregation.

The second type of bill would strengthen federal power to guarantee the right to vote where it has been

(Continued on page 2)

Progress Slow on Caribbean Island

Haiti Lives in Poverty While Dictator Rules the Dominican Republic

THE waters of the Caribbean Sea have been unusually troubled during the past year or so. Attention has been focused on 2 storm centers—Cuba and Panama—in earlier issues of this paper. A number of people in Panama feel that we should give that small country greater control over the Canal Zone, whereas Fidel Castro claims the United States is working against him in Cuba—a charge which our government vigorously denies.

Another area of tension in the Caribbean region is the island of Hispaniola which is composed of 2 independent countries—Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Haiti, occupying the western one-third of the island, is 600 miles from the tip of Florida.

Since these small lands are not criticizing our nation, events there are not as widely publicized as those in Cuba and Panama. Nevertheless, if only because they are so close to our shores, future developments in Haiti and the Dominican Republic should be of concern to us.

History. Spain founded the city of Santo Domingo on the island of Hispaniola only 4 years after the island was discovered by Columbus. This city, whose name was changed to Ciudad Trujillo in 1936, is the oldest European settlement in the New World.

All of Hispaniola remained under Spanish rule until 1697 when the western part was ceded to France. This act set the stage for the present-day division of the island into 2 separate nations.

For nearly a century, the western section of Hispaniola (now called



RAFAEL TRUJILLO (left) controls the Dominican Republic, although his brother Hector serves as President. Francois Duvalier is the Chief Executive in troubled Haiti.

Haiti) developed under French rule; while affairs in the eastern region (now the Dominican Republic) were directed by Spanish authorities. During this period, large numbers of African Negroes were brought to the island as slave labor. By the latter part of the 18th century, the Negro population far outnumbered the white.

In 1795, Spain ceded the rest of its

(Continued on page 6)

CIVIL RIGHTS

(Continued from page 1)

withheld from some Negroes and others because of race, color, or religion.

The proposed laws would apply to all states. In actual effect, the bills were directed mainly toward southern states. The South has been most involved in the civil rights disputes of recent years, although there are also numerous cases involving discrimination against citizens in the North.

Much of the South, at any rate, is against any new federal legislation on civil rights. In Congress, strongest opposition comes from around 16 to 18 southern members in the Senate and a much larger group of southern members in the House. Their leader is Senator Richard Russell, Democrat of Georgia. This group argues that the power to regulate schools and elections belongs to the states, not to the federal government.

Senator Russell and his followers wanted to debate this issue for a long period of time. Their opponents claimed they wanted to drag out the discussion so long that the issue would be dropped. So it was voted to put the debate on a 24-hour-a-day schedule in hopes of wearing out the southerners and compelling them to accept a showdown vote.

It seemed surprising to many that one of the senators who supported this move was from the South. He is Lyndon Johnson of Texas, leader of the Democratic majority. He cooperated with Everett Dirksen of Illinois, leader of the Republicans in the Senate. Together, the 2 were able to obtain a vote to open debate "around the clock."

Although called a southerner, Mr. Johnson likes to consider Texas as becoming more and more western. He wants a federal civil rights bill passed, preferably a moderate one. In any case, he has contended that Congress must show its position by voting on the issue. As a possible Democratic Presidential nominee, this stand might cost him support from some southern states—although his supporters say that it will not.

Mr. Dirksen also wants a civil rights measure. He has presented one in the Senate on behalf of the Eisenhower Administration. The Dirksen bill, in the eyes of protesting southerners, is far too strong.

In general, it appears that the majority of Republicans and Democrats, especially in the North, want to pass new federal legislation on civil rights this year. A fair-sized minority, largely from the South, and mostly



EVERETT DIRKSEN of Illinois, Republican minority leader in the Senate, sponsored Administration's rights bill

Democrats, insist that any additional laws along this line should be passed by the individual states.

Those for increased federal power say that certain states would do nothing if left to their own initiative. Those opposed contend that many members of both parties are merely trying to win Negro votes by making this such a big issue in an election year.

As the civil rights debate began, Negro students in several southern cities staged demonstrations to show their wish for speedier granting of equal rights with whites. The students demonstrated mostly by sitting at lunch counters which serve only white customers. The Negroes were not served, and in at least 1 city (Chattanooga, Tennessee) there were riots.

Senator Russell of Georgia charged that the Negro students' demonstrations were directed by northerners. Efforts were being made "to provoke race riots" to whip up support for new federal legislation on civil rights, Mr. Russell said.

A New York official of the Council of Racial Equality said that field representatives of his organization had, upon request, been advising some southern Negroes. But, he insisted, his group did not start the demonstrations.

Irrespective of their cause, the southern incidents added a serious air to the debate being carried on in Congress.

The voting question. In 1957, Congress passed a civil rights bill—the first of major importance involving the ballot in nearly 100 years.

The 1957 act set up a federal Civil Rights Commission. Its job was to investigate charges that Negroes and



SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY, Democrat of Minnesota, introduced another civil rights measure

others were being deprived of the vote.

Last September, the commission reported that many citizens were being denied use of the ballot. In 10 southern states, it found that 60% of whites of voting age were registered for elections, but only 25% of Negroes. (Some of the figures were estimates.)

Five members of the 6-man commission concluded that "existing remedies" were not enough "to secure and protect the right" of all citizens to the vote. The 5 recommended stronger legislation. (The 6th man, former governor John Battle of Virginia, disagreed and resigned from the group.)

The U. S. Department of Justice undertook to protect some citizens by court action under the 1957 law. It ran into difficulties, but only recently won 2 big victories on the voting is-

sue. These were in rulings handed down by the Supreme Court on the law.

In 1 case, the high court ordered the names of 1,377 Louisiana Negroes restored to voting lists. Their names had been removed on charges that words were misspelled and other errors were made on registration forms.

In a second case, the Supreme Court dealt with a complaint of discrimination at the polls in Terrell County, Georgia. A lower court had ruled that the 1957 law was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court disagreed and upheld the law in this case, but it still might make new rulings on other appeals.

Attorney General William Rogers said that the 2 decisions proved the value of the 1957 act as a foundation for voter protection, but he urged that it be strengthened.



RICHARD RUSSELL, Democratic Senator from Georgia, has led those who oppose new federal action in this field

New voting bills. There are 2 main ones. Both would provide for federal registration of qualified voters, if they were denied the ballot by state or local officials. The measures differ in method.

The *Administration bill*, sponsored in the Senate by Mr. Dirksen, would apply to all elections—national, state, or local. Every step taken would be under federal court direction. The court would appoint referees as investigators. They would report the names of those found to be qualified for voting. The court would then issue certificates. Local officials would be bound to accept these certificates and register their holders for elections.

The referees would stand by at the polls to see that votes were honored. If they were not, the referees could obtain immediate court orders to honor the votes. State officials disobeying the court would be subject to a jail sentence, a fine, or both.

A *Democratic bill* is sponsored by Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, a candidate for his party's Presidential nomination. It would furnish protection only in national elections, but could be amended to include state and local voting.

This bill would not use the courts in early stages of voter protection. Instead, the Civil Rights Commission would recommend action where discrimination against Negroes and others was found.

The President would then appoint registrars. They would actually register those barred by state officials, and could watch the polls to see that votes were accepted. Federal court action would be started only to enforce the registrars' decisions and to punish those officials who violated them.



LYNDON JOHNSON, Texas Democrat, has felt that this issue should be voted upon and not "talked to death"

Arguments against these proposals run along the following lines:

"Federal interference with state regulation of elections is unlawful. The Constitution permits the states to fix the time and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives. The 10th Amendment grants to the states all powers not withheld from them by the Constitution. These powers, since they are not withheld, clearly include the rights of states to run their own local elections."

"The whole election-control idea is an effort to humiliate the South, which has long been able to handle racial problems wisely. As Georgia Senator Russell points out, southerners 'have been slandered for years.'"

"Negroes fare better in southern states than they do in the North—in New York City or Chicago, for example. This was brought out in congressional testimony by Representative James Davis of Georgia last spring. The South should be allowed to follow its own methods."

Arguments for the civil rights legislation go this way:

"The southerners forget the 15th Amendment to the Constitution. It authorizes Congress to pass laws for protection of the right of citizens at the polls, irrespective of race or color. The proposed legislation is thus clearly constitutional, for it seeks to do what the great document directs."

"There is no wish to humiliate the South. Congress is not being spiteful or vengeful, Senator Jacob Javits, Republican of New York, assured southerners in Senate debate. The goal is only to correct 'serious wrongs,' Mr. Javits said."

"The North is aware that it has need to lessen discrimination in some of its areas as well as in the South. Senator Paul Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, told his colleagues that 'we are conscious of the many faults we have in the North.' These are honest words, which should reassure the South."

The school issue. In a famous 1896 decision, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that a state could require separate railway coaches for Negroes and white people, so long as neither race had to use inferior equipment.

Applying this same doctrine to the schools, federal courts held that the states were free to provide separate educational systems for white and Negro students, so long as the schools for both were of equal quality.

In 1954, the Supreme Court upset the "separate but equal" rule. It stated that all public schools should be open to whites, Negroes, and members of other minority groups.

This ruling and another in 1955

against segregation led to violence. Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus at one time called out the National Guard to maintain order when several Negro students tried to enter Little Rock Central High School. Later, President Eisenhower sent Army paratroopers to escort 9 Negro pupils into Central High, which had been all white. The paratroopers were withdrawn, but tension continued.

In other areas, there were some bombings or other acts to damage schools and Jewish synagogues as racial tension increased. Violence diminished, but serious opposition to integration of schools continued.

Before the 1954 decision was handed down, 17 states and the District of Columbia required public school segregation, and it was permitted elsewhere in some cases. The fully segregated area was mainly in the Southeast—though it reached as far north as Missouri and Delaware, and as far west as Texas.

Since 1954, integration of schools has been carried out by the District of Columbia and West Virginia. It has begun in Delaware, Virginia, and a number of other states. Five still wholly segregated states remain: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, according to *Congressional Quarterly*, a research publication.

The Administration has added new proposals to speed integration and punish resistance to it as a part of its bill on civil rights.

The Eisenhower measure would empower federal courts to try persons who use force or threats to delay school integration. Individuals crossing from 1 state to another to avoid prosecution for destroying schools or churches could be punished.

The Administration bill would provide federal financial aid for states willing to carry out integration of schools.

Arguments against such a bill are as follows:

"The Supreme Court ruling in 1954 was unjust. It undertook to break up an old and accepted practice—one which was said to be constitutional by justices just as able as those serving on the Supreme Court today. Many Negroes do not want integrated schools, just as many white people oppose them. The above legislation would be further, unwarranted interference with rights of the states.

"Northerners keep talking about southern school segregation as well as southern voting rights. The North overlooks its own practices. For example, a recent survey showed that only 25% of the Negro citizens in Cleveland, Ohio, were registered to vote—and only about 1 out of every 4 registered actually went to the polls."

For school legislation, it is argued: "The high court's ruling is in effect the law of the land. It has been ignored. Therefore, the federal government must step in. It may be true that some Negroes and white people do not want integrated schools. Millions of Negroes and whites, however, do want to see an end of segregation. Their wishes must be granted.

"Despite the admitted shortcomings that need correcting in the North, the situation in the South is much worse. Recent reports showed that there were only 34 Negroes in desegregated schools in North Carolina, 94 in Arkansas, 103 in Virginia, 121 in Tennessee, and 3,300 in the big state of Texas."

—By TOM HAWKINS



JURY TRIAL, many years ago. Though legal procedures have changed with the passage of time, the long-established right of trial by jury still stands.

Today and Yesterday

Ancient Right of Jury Trial

THIS statement recently appeared in a Washington, D. C., local news item:

"A Municipal Court jury today found a Washington truck driver guilty of negligent homicide in the traffic death of a pedestrian. The jury deliberated for 3 hours and 20 minutes. . . ."

Jury service is a duty expected of every qualified American. As a matter of fact, the writer of this article was foreman of the jury which acted in the case mentioned above.

While serving on juries, the average person begins thinking about a number of questions. For instance, how did this process get started in the first place?

Trials in ancient times were often by ordeal or combat. In trial by ordeal, the accused individual might be expected to undergo some form of torture—such as holding a red-hot piece of metal in his hand. The decision as to his guilt or innocence would depend on how soon the burn healed.

In trial by combat, the accused person and his accuser fought according to strict rules. It was believed that God would grant victory to the one who was "in the right."

At least a thousand years ago, during the Middle Ages, a different system arose. A group of people with special knowledge of the facts in a criminal case, or in a dispute over property, would be brought together to render a decision. These ancient jurors differed in an important respect from modern jury members.

At present, judges and attorneys try to select jurors who have no advance knowledge concerning the cases they are to handle. These men and women are expected to make their decisions solely on the basis of evidence presented in court.

Early America. When the American colonies were established, trial by a jury of impartial citizens had come to be viewed as an important legal right—assurance that no one could be convicted of a crime unless there was convincing evidence against him.

The U. S. Constitution, as it took effect in 1788, guaranteed jury trials for all federal crimes "except in cases of impeachment." The Bill of Rights, added in 1791, reinforced this guarantee and extended it to a wide range of civil cases "where the value in con-

troversy shall exceed twenty dollars."

Variations. At the time when the federal Constitution was adopted, regular trial juries always consisted of 12 members, and a binding verdict required unanimous agreement of all 12. U. S. courts hold that federal juries must still meet these same conditions.

Many of our states, though, have modified the jury system in one way or another. For instance, certain states use fewer than 12 jurors in civil disputes and minor criminal cases. In nearly a third of our states, juries dealing with such cases need not achieve unanimous agreement; decisions can be reached by vote of a large majority—three-fourths, for example. Many states allow minor criminal offenses to be handled by a judge, with no jury.

Any court case, whether state or federal, can be tried without a jury if the parties involved so desire.

Many people criticize the jury system. They argue that juries too often decide cases unwisely, acting on the basis of sympathy or emotion instead of carefully weighing the evidence. The majority believe, however, that juries still play an essential role in safeguarding our liberties, and that most men and women who serve as jurors perform their work conscientiously.

—By TOM MYER

Readers Say—

I believe that Americans are making a grave mistake if they think that the only way to maintain peace is to have a growing supply of weapons of war. Let us strive for a safe, secure, weapon-free peace with complete disarmament.

ANNA MARY DAVIS,
San Mateo, California

★

Too often in discussions on national defense, the thought of disarmament is left out of the picture as an impractical and impossible method of preventing invasion.

If a disarmament policy could be strictly maintained by the United Nations or a similar group, the U. S. and other lands of the world would benefit. The U. S. federal budget could be cut almost in half! Taxes could be lowered, and the national debt might be reduced.

Of course, we all realize that disarmament is only in the stage of development now. Many difficult problems await solutions by world leaders, but disarmament should never be discounted as a possible way of solving defense problems and bringing world peace.

BILL EWALD,
Des Moines, Iowa

★

The South American countries of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile can become financially stable if they use their resources wisely and balance exports and imports. The visit of President Eisenhower to those nations will probably bring an increased, cooperative relationship with our nation. This visit may also serve as a check on communism in Latin America.

LARRY ADAMS,
Evansville, Indiana

★

I feel that President Eisenhower has done an excellent job in dealing with U. S. defense programs, but I cannot agree entirely with his confident outlook. For us to become lax and overconfident in such matters would surely place our country in a dangerous position. Above all, we need to keep up our guard against Russia and gain an edge—no matter how slight—in defensive power.

CAROLYN SAXTON,
Oak Hill, West Virginia

★

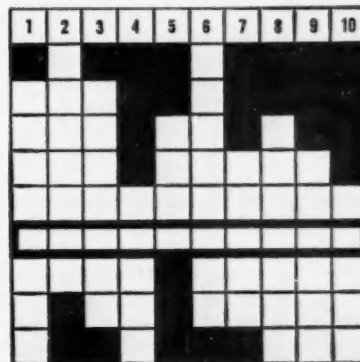
(Please address your letters to: Readers Say, AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of an island.

1. Democratic senator who has introduced civil rights bill in Congress.
2. It's called the Peach State.
3. Senator _____ has sponsored Republican Administration's civil rights bill.
4. West Germany's desire for bases in _____ has stirred up a dispute.
5. It's called the Hawkeye State.
6. He's a leading newspaper columnist and publisher.
7. Francois Duvalier is President of _____.

8. Agadir, city in _____, was recently devastated by an earthquake.
9. A great Supreme Court Justice; his father was a famous author.
10. Frederick _____ heads U. S. delegation to disarmament conference opening in Geneva March 15.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Wisconsin. VERTICAL: 1. Brown; 2. nine; 3. Watson; 4. Jackson; 5. Gronchi; 6. U Nu; 7. Pakistan; 8. Thailand; 9. Rangoon.

The Story of the Week

British Honduras Takes A Step Toward Freedom

Another British colony is gradually moving toward self-government. It is British Honduras, located just below Mexico in Central America. London has agreed to give the colony's citizens a greater voice in their government. They will elect more members of their land's lawmaking body, and choose an executive to be called the "First Minister." He will share in some of the governing powers now executed by Britain's governor in the Central American land.

British Honduras was settled by English woodcutters in 1638. The valuable forests which attracted these settlers still provide the colony with its largest industry. Almost nine-tenths of the land is covered by for-



BRITAIN is granting more self-government rights to its Honduras colony

ests. Mahogany, cedar, and other woods are exported. Chicle for making chewing gum is another forest product.

British Honduras has an area of 8,867 square miles—about the size of Massachusetts. It is sparsely settled, with only 84,000 people, as compared to nearly 5,000,000 in Massachusetts.

Before the British colony can achieve full self-government, it must still solve many problems. The tiny land has few roads, and not nearly enough schools. It also has a scarcity of people needed to develop its natural wealth.

Conclusions of Senate Survey on Foreign Aid

President Eisenhower has asked Congress to provide 4.2 billion dollars for our foreign aid programs this coming year. Both opponents and supporters of his request are using as ammunition for their case parts of a special report on American assistance to South Viet Nam. The report was issued not long ago by a U. S. Senate subcommittee which is headed by Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana.

By and large, the Mansfield committee concludes that our economic help to South Viet Nam and other lands has been "indispensable" to their economic well-being. The committee points out, however, that not enough is presently being done to encourage recipient countries to help work out their own problems, and that some of our overseas aid is being badly wasted.

Opponents of the President's foreign assistance program emphasize the "waste" mentioned in the Mansfield report, arguing that this finding indicates we can and should reduce aid shipments abroad.

Supporters of Mr. Eisenhower reply that the Mansfield committee calls our overseas assistance "indispensable," and they say that some waste is inevitable in such a large-scale project.

Outstanding Television Programs Coming Soon

Some dramatic incidents in the life of one of the nation's great jurists of all time—Oliver Wendell Holmes—will be shown in the "Our American Heritage" series. Called "Autocrat and Son," the show will be presented Sunday, March 20, at 8:00 p.m., EST, on NBC. Members of the cast include Christopher Plummer, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Anne Francis.

Also on March 20, NBC will give a repeat showing of the "Alphabet Conspiracy," a feature that explains some of the mysterious beginnings of man's written and spoken languages. The one-hour program will be shown at 7:00 p.m., EST.

Expedition to Explore Little-Known Islands

The Swan Islands, 2 small strips of land 100 miles northeast of Honduras in the Caribbean Sea, are among the least known of Uncle Sam's possessions. In order to learn more about them, the United States is sending a scientific expedition to the islands this month.

Members of the group will study rock formations and collect animal and plant specimens. Divers will explore the shelf land which extends into the sea, and will photograph underwater life.

The expedition will also take a census of the local population. Ten years ago, there were only 36 people living on the islands. A number of these persons work at a Weather Bureau station located there.

U. S. Recognizes No Berlin Air Ceiling

The United States, Britain, and France have announced that they will resume high altitude jet flights to and



ON SUNDAY, March 20, NBC-TV presents "Autocrat and Son". It's the story of the elder Oliver Wendell Holmes, famous author, and his son, who was a great Justice of the Supreme Court. Above are Sir Cedric Hardwicke, as father; Ann Harding (left) as his wife; and Anne Francis, as fiancée of the son.

from West Berlin despite Soviet protests.

Russia claims that the 20-mile-wide air corridor into Berlin has a legal ceiling of 10,000 feet. To fly above that altitude, the Soviets claim, would be to violate East German air space. The United States says that it has never agreed to any altitude limit for the corridor.

On several occasions last spring, American cargo planes flying above 10,000 feet were buzzed by Soviet jet fighters. The United States, in order to avoid the possibility of a serious incident, temporarily halted high altitude flights into Berlin at that time.

One reason we have decided to resume them is that jet cargo planes operate better at high than at low altitudes.

Agadir Is in Ruins After Earthquake

The Moroccan city of Agadir is still digging out from the ruins left by an earthquake which struck there about 2 weeks ago. Of Agadir's 40,000 people, at least 8,000 were killed or injured. Most of the city's buildings were reduced to rubble.

The United States, which has air bases and a naval base in Morocco, rushed doctors and nurses to the scene of the disaster. We have also pro-

vided the Moroccan government with emergency funds to help provide relief for the many homeless survivors.

Prior to the earthquake, Agadir had been developing as a popular resort center. Among its attractions were luxurious hotels and fashionable shops. It also has a fine beach on the Atlantic Ocean and an ideal climate.

Terrible as it was, the earthquake did not cause nearly as many deaths as some others have in the past. Over 180,000 persons lost their lives in an earthquake which hit Kansu, China, in 1920. One which occurred in Tokyo during 1923 killed an estimated 140,000 people. Both these cities, of course, have much larger populations than Agadir.

Will Eaton's Mission To Geneva Succeed?

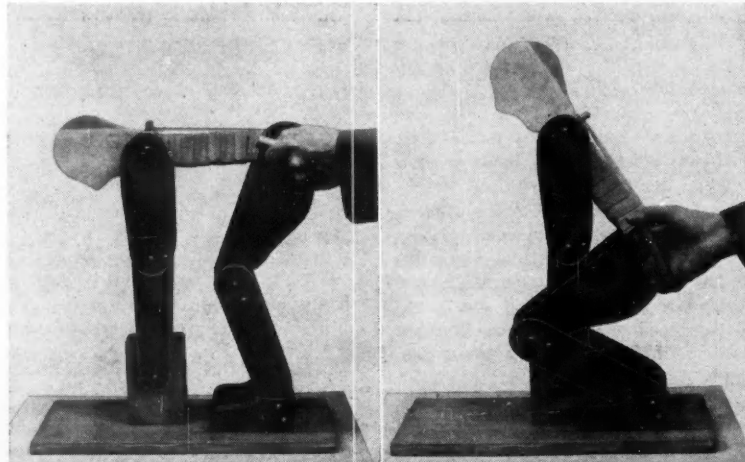
The name of Frederick Eaton is likely to make headlines in weeks to come. He heads America's delegation to the 10-nation disarmament conference in Geneva, Switzerland, that gets under way March 15.

At Geneva, 5 western and 5 communist nations will seek an agreement to ban further nuclear tests and reduce armaments to help avert another war. The nations attending the parley are the United States, Britain, France, Canada, and Italy for the free world; and Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria for the Reds.

Mr. Eaton, a 54-year-old native of Akron, Ohio, is trained in international law and has represented a number of big companies that do business abroad. He has also spoken for Uncle Sam in a number of dealings with other nations. During World War II, he helped our government acquire raw materials needed for the defense effort. His work at that time involved some dealings with the Russians, who were supplying us with certain products in return for arms.

British Oppose German Bases on Spain's Soil

Britain, which received the brunt of Nazi Germany's air attacks during World War II, has done a remarkably good job of resuming friendly relations with the government of demo-



"ROSCOE BROKENBACK," a 16-inch wooden model, is used for teaching New York waterfront workers how to lift heavy loads safely. It strains the back to bend over as Roscoe is doing at left. Correct method is shown at right.

cratic West Germany established after the war. The 2 nations are united in the NATO defense system, and have many other ties. Underneath this outward cooperation, though, some distrust has continued to mar their friendship.

Not long ago, this feeling came to the surface when reports reached Britain that the Germans were seeking military bases in Spain. The proposed deal reminded Britons that Germany and Spain were good friends during World War II when Britain was fighting for her very life against the Nazis.

West Germany explains her latest move by arguing that the Spanish bases are needed as supply depots for her NATO troops. Though Spain is not a member of the European defense system, she cooperates with nations belonging to this group, including the United States which has air bases on Spanish soil.

Following strong British protests against the West German move in Spain, the Bonn government agreed to refer the matter of Spanish bases to NATO headquarters, where the issue was under discussion last week.

Russia to Build Large International School

The Soviet Union is going ahead with plans to set up a "University of Friendship." This international school will have an initial enrollment of about 500 students from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Eventually, it is expected to accommodate about 4,000 students. The expenses of everyone attending the university will be paid by the Russian government.

The United States has tentative plans for a similar school, on a smaller scale, which would be located in Hawaii. It would start with about 100 students and build up to an enrollment of around 300. A number of Americans would take courses there along with persons from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Russia's international university will be restricted almost entirely to foreign students.

At the present time, about 50,000

foreign students are studying in schools throughout the United States. There are fewer than 4,000 students from other lands in Russia right now.

South American Tour Is Still in the News

In reviewing the results of President Eisenhower's South American trip, news commentators have stressed several outstanding points.

First, the President received enthusiastic welcomes in all the countries he visited. Large crowds lined the streets to show their friendship toward Mr. Eisenhower and his nation. At the same time, it was clear that many problems remain to be worked out between the United States and its southern neighbors. Indications of concern over these problems cropped up in a number of places.

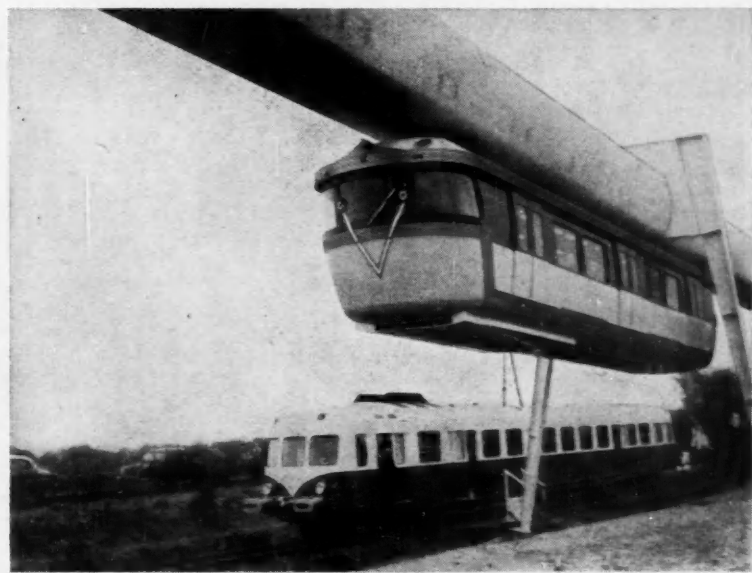
At Santiago, Chile, for example, a group of university students published an "open letter" to our Chief Executive. In it, they accused the United States of paying too little attention to the needs of smaller and less fortunate countries.

Mr. Eisenhower, commenting on this charge, said: "We know we make mistakes, but our heart is in the right place." The United States, he added, gains deep satisfaction from helping people "who are energetically working for themselves."

Anti-U. S. demonstrations that occurred in Montevideo, Uruguay, during the President's visit received much attention. Yet in Uruguay, as elsewhere, the great majority of people appeared friendly. It was obvious that the demonstrations were stirred up by followers of Cuba's Fidel Castro, and by communist sympathizers.

In his conferences with Presidents Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil and Arturo Frondizi of Argentina, Mr. Eisenhower discussed possible ways in which the United States might help promote South American economic development. He made it clear, though, that most of this job has to be done by each nation itself.

However, he stated on one occasion that if the countries of the world



FRENCH MONORAIL TRAIN, which began operating on an experimental basis last month. Many engineers and designers regard this type of conveyance—suspended from its single overhead rail—as a promising "train of the future" for convenient transportation in large cities and their suburban areas.

reach a workable disarmament agreement, and if the United States is thus able to save money on defense preparations, it will stand ready to devote a great deal of this money to "vast constructive programs of peaceful development" abroad.

Waters of Indus River To Be Harnessed

The world's largest irrigation project may soon get under way. Agreement has almost been reached on a plan for harnessing the waters of the Indus River for use by Pakistan and India.

For many years, India and Pakistan could not reach a settlement on how to divide the Indus waters which flow between their 2 countries. Now, only a few minor points remain to be cleared up.

The entire program, which will include hydroelectric as well as irrigation projects, will cost an estimated 1 billion dollars. Approximately one-fourth will be contributed by India and Pakistan. Six other nations have agreed to pay the rest.

The United States will make loans and grants totaling about half the entire cost. Great Britain, the second largest contributor, will put forth \$58,000,000. West Germany, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada will also help out in this project.

Our Crystal Ball Gazer Does It Again

Our sports editor, Howard Sweet, has been a little conceited since the *Associated Press* All-American Basketball selections were made public on March 4. In the January 18 issue of this paper, Mr. Sweet had a column of short personality sketches on 5 players whom he considered to be the best in the nation. (Incidentally, his column was written more than a week before the dateline.) All 5 of his choices—Darrall Imhoff, Jerry West, Oscar Robertson, Jerry Lucas, and Tony Jackson—were named to the AP first team.

Although it was fairly obvious that a few of them would be selected for this honor, we think it was good guess-

ing to come up with all 5 members that far in advance. Or could it be that the AP read his column?

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) federal aid to education, and (2) Spain.

Correction

In last week's issue of the *AMERICAN OBSERVER*, it was stated that Burma is the world's leading producer of rice. Burma, although the No. 1 exporter, ranks only 6th in actual production. We regret the error.

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

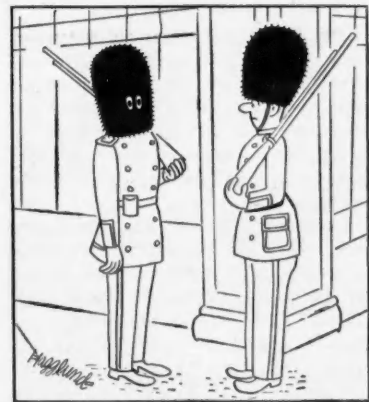
- The dictator began to believe that he was *omnipotent* (ōm-nip'ō-tent).
(a) losing popularity (b) in mortal danger (c) possessed of unlimited power (d) surrounded by enemies.
- The senator became *virulent* (vir'ū-lent) in his political attacks.
(a) excitable (b) more reasonable (c) illogical (d) extremely bitter.
- The prisoner was *deluded* (dē-lūd'ed) by the arguments of his captors.
(a) misled (b) angered (c) unconvinced (d) broken down.
- The president's note *engendered* (ēn-jēn'dēr'd) good feeling between the 2 countries.
(a) endangered (b) destroyed (c) produced (d) reflected.
- The government fell into the hands of a military *junta* (jūn'tūh).
(a) dictator (b) hero (c) council (d) expert.
- The problem proved to have an unexpected number of *facets* (fās'ets).
(a) sides (b) solutions (c) stumbling blocks (d) related issues.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Scientists now report that the polar ice cap is melting. That would have to happen just when we found a way to sail under it!

★

A man all wrapped up in himself makes a small package.



"It kept slipping down over my eyes."

According to a cad we know, there are 7 reasons why a girl usually buys something: (1) It will make her look thin; (2) it comes from Paris; (3) her girl friends can't afford it; (4) nobody has one; (5) everybody has one; (6) it's different; (7) because.

★

Another cad: "If women are really so smart, why do they wear blouses that button up the back?"

★

Secretary: Sorry I was late, Mr. Brown. I'll be here bright and early tomorrow morning.

Boss: Don't promise the impossible; just be here early.

★

In Hollywood, one goat was asked by another goat whether he had enjoyed the can of movie film he had just eaten.

"It wasn't bad," was the reply, "but the book was much better."

★

In the Russian zone of Berlin a parrot's cage door was accidentally left open and the bird escaped.

The owner promptly inserted an advertisement in the local paper, reading: "If anyone finds my parrot, I want it definitely understood that I do not share its political opinions."



EWING GALLOWAY

ALONG THE STREET in Port-au-Prince, capital of Haiti. For large numbers of people in this Caribbean land, living conditions are quite primitive.

Two-Nation Island Is the Scene of Many Difficult Problems

(Continued from page 1)

territory on Hispaniola to France. Nine years later, a revolt among Negro slaves broke out in Haiti. France, occupied with a major war in Europe, could not devote full attention to this faraway area. Consequently, the revolt succeeded and Haiti became independent. The Dominican Republic won its freedom 5 years later.

Once free of French rule, Haiti expelled all European settlers from her territory. As a result, Haiti's population is almost entirely Negro.

European settlers were allowed to remain in the Dominican Republic. The present population of that nation is about 20% Negro, 15% white, and 65% mixed.

The new Caribbean countries encountered many serious problems during the 19th century. Relations between them were often strained. At one point, Haiti invaded her neighbor and managed to control the entire island for 22 years. On 2 different occasions, the Spanish returned to the Dominican Republic, ruled it for a few years, and then were driven out again.

Political chaos during these years was accompanied by extremely poor economic conditions. Haiti and the Dominican Republic remained poor, backward countries throughout the 1800's.

By the early part of this century, affairs in both nations had deteriorated to the point where the United States decided it would be best for us to step in and try to restore order. In 1905, we took over the administration of customs for the Dominican government. The U. S. maintained a military occupation over Haiti from 1915 to 1934, and over the Dominican Republic from 1916 to 1925.

The "Good Neighbor Policy," launched in the early 1930's, brought an end to U. S. armed intervention in Latin American affairs. Haiti and the Dominican Republic are now completely independent.

Haiti. This country, about the size of our state of Maryland, has made little progress since it became self-governing a century and a half ago. Even during the 19-year period of U. S. occupation, little was achieved in the way of lasting economic benefits. Here is the way Homer Bigart of the *New York Times* described Haiti during a trip which he made there a few months ago:

"Three hours' air flight from Miami lies a country so impoverished, so overcrowded, so illiterate, that the traveler might think he had landed in the darkest Africa or deepest Asia of a century ago."

Some 85% of the country's 3,500,000 people cannot read or write. The average life span is 33 years. The average annual per capita income is about \$75. These are the grim facts concerning present-day living conditions in this Caribbean land.

In theory, the government is democratic. In practice, those elected to

the Presidency—a 6-year term—have usually tried to strengthen their own position and push aside constitutional blocks to their power.

From 1950 to 1956, the nation was run almost singlehandedly by President Paul Magloire. When his term came to an end in 1956, he tried to bypass the clause in Haiti's constitution which forbids a President to succeed himself. Only a nation-wide protest strike prevented him from doing so.

During a 1½-year period following the resignation of Mr. Magloire, Haiti was in a state of great political confusion. Several provisional Presidents, appointed by the legislature, served short terms before being forced out of office. A national election was finally held in late 1957. It was won by a former country doctor, Francois Duvalier.

President Duvalier, who will be 53 in April, has had a stormy administration thus far. He assumed office

amid charges that his election had been rigged. His main political opponent, Louis Dejoie, was soon forced to leave the country as a result of these and other accusations which he was leveling at the government. During the summer of 1958, President Duvalier declared a nation-wide state of siege. Since then, his regime has been in a position to use repressive measures against any of its critics.

Late last year, a split occurred between the government and the local Roman Catholic clergy. The dispute flared up when 2 priests were ordered deported from the country for "mixing in politics."

In addition to all this, Haiti has been near financial collapse several times during the past 2 years.

On the brighter side of the picture is the fact that President Duvalier has taken some positive steps toward raising living standards in his country. A 5-year plan to increase literacy was recently put into motion.

Efforts in this direction are complicated by the fact that although French is the official language of Haiti—and the one used by the upper class—most of the people speak a dialect of their own which is hard to put into written form. Furthermore, the government is in such poor financial shape that it cannot afford to spend as much money as necessary on this program.

President Duvalier has discharged many inefficient local officials who once held important administrative posts. He is placing increased reliance on American and UN advisers. About 70 American experts—in fields varying from agriculture to traffic control—are presently in Haiti. Also, since 1952, we have given that nation about \$30,000,000 in economic assistance.

One of the country's great needs is to modernize its agricultural methods. About 90% of the people are farmers. Few of them know anything about



HAITI AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC share the island known as Hispaniola

modern techniques of soil preparation and cultivation. Most of the land has become worn out because of the failure to use fertilizer or to practice soil conservation.

Under American and UN guidance, the building of irrigation ditches and anti-erosion projects is being pushed. The use of fertilizer is being introduced. So is hybrid corn, which provides a much greater yield than the Haitian variety.

These programs are still in their initial stages. The results are not yet widely visible. If these projects can be continued and stepped up, Haiti should begin to emerge from her state of poverty. Once this occurs, and more of the people become educated, there is a chance that the country will also achieve increased democracy and political responsibility.

Dominican Republic. This nation, although about twice the size of Haiti, has a population slightly under 3,000,000—about half a million less than its neighbor.

There is a sharp contrast between living conditions in the 2 lands. The average annual income in the Dominican Republic is about \$210, almost 3 times that in Haiti. About half of the Dominican people can read and write. The average life span is 45 years—12 more than in Haiti.

The Dominican capital, Ciudad Trujillo, is a clean, modern city with luxurious hotels and wide, attractive avenues.

Yet, in spite of these outward signs of relative prosperity, the nation is a hotbed of discontent and political intrigue. Any Dominican citizen returning from a trip abroad is thoroughly searched by customs. An X-ray machine is used to locate concealed weapons.

The streets are crowded with police, many more than are needed just to direct traffic. Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, the country's strong man for the past 30 years, cannot appear anywhere in public without a huge protective ring of secret service men and uniformed guards.

While Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo has improved economic conditions in the Dominican Republic, mainly through the introduction of modern agricultural methods, he has tried to stamp out any political opposition to his regime. Perhaps no other nation in the world is so completely domi-

nated by 1 man and his family as is the Dominican Republic.

Rafael Trujillo, although he does not presently hold the title of President, is the undisputed head of the government. He has given the Presidency, now only an honorary position, to his brother, Héctor. Three other brothers hold down high government posts. A son, Lt. General José Trujillo, is chief of staff of the Air Force. He started his military career at the age of 5 when he was made a colonel by his father. The next year he was promoted to general.

The Trujillo family is the wealthiest in the Dominican Republic. It owns the leading hotels, radio and TV facilities, shipping lines, sugar mills, cement works, auto agencies, banks, and other enterprises.

Despite the fact that 68-year-old Rafael Trujillo runs the country somewhat like a private business, he is popular among certain groups of the people. In fact, he is known as the "Benefactor" to a good number of laborers and farmers who have seen their living standards improve under his rule.

Many others, particularly among the better educated upper classes, bitterly oppose his dictatorial methods. Only last January, between 1,000 and 2,000 persons were jailed for participation in an alleged plot to overthrow the government. The country's 6 Roman Catholic Bishops immediately issued a joint letter denouncing the mass arrests.

Several thousand Dominican citizens have left their country during recent years. Many have gone to Cuba where they are plotting ways to unseat the Trujillo government. During the middle of last summer, about 250 of these exiles made an armed invasion of the Dominican Republic. They were almost completely annihilated, however.

Rafael Trujillo, in an interview with Florida's Senator Smathers a few weeks ago, promised to hold free national elections within 2 years. If he goes through with this pledge, the Dominican Republic would be a big step along the road to democracy. If not, that nation seems sure to remain a Caribbean trouble spot that could explode at any time. The unfortunate results which could follow such an explosion have already been demonstrated in Cuba.—By TIM COSS



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Teen Jury Gives Its Verdict

On Dating Friend's Steady

(This series of youth discussions is based on Teen Talk, a weekly NBC television program in the nation's capital.)

QUESTION: Are you disloyal if you accept a "date" from your friend's boy friend?

This query comes from a high school girl who writes: "A good friend invited me along on a double date. Next weekend, her boy friend invited me out. I like him a lot, but I don't want to lose my friend. Should I accept?"

ANSWERS: They are given by high school members of Teen Talk's panel:

Sue: "This all comes down to what the relationship is between the other girl and her boy friend. If they've been going steady, the second girl can't possibly accept. Or if they've been going together for some time, excluding others, girl No. 2 had better look elsewhere for a date, no matter how attractive the boy may be to her."

Bob: "That's the way all of you girls think, but I resent it. You put a boy in a box marked 'personal property' as soon as he takes a girl out 2 or 3 times. You say 'Leave him alone, he's hers!' What chance does this give him to get around and go with other girls if he's not ready to go steady?"

Sue: "I can see it's rough on boys. They probably feel that girls are a bunch of schemers, laying down the laws to suit themselves. But they can't complain too much. It is still the male's recognized right to do the asking."

"That's why girls have to set certain standards for each other, and why they have 'gab sessions' to discuss who's going with whom, so that these regulations can be preserved for everyone's protection. They don't want to be disloyal to anyone, nor do most boys want to be considered fickle or unreliable."

Ken: "If you want to date another girl, whether you've been going steady or just dating a girl casually from time to time, it's up to you to set things straight with girl No. 1. You should be courteous and friendly, but make it clear that you are not ready to be tied down. If you make this point clear to her, you make it easier for her, for other girls you want to date, and for yourself."

Jean: "That's what you think. But it is just understood that no girl dates

a friend's boy friend, whatever either of them says. If the girl says, 'go ahead, I don't mind,' you shouldn't believe it. You'll hurt her and lose her friendship."

"If the boy declares he's not serious about your girl friend and you take his word for it, you'll get the bad reputation of making a play for him, whether you deserve it or not."

"Hands off" is the only safe motto, no matter how hard it may be to follow."

Joe: "It seems to me this is a question of values. You have to be honest with yourself, and be ready to make and stand by your own decisions no matter what others may say or think."

"You have to decide which friendship means more to you: the one you'll probably lose or the one you may possibly gain. You can't have both."

"And you have to be honest about your motives, too. You can't let spite or vanity or social advantages influence you. You just have to weigh human values."

CONCLUSION: The majority on the panel agreed on these points: (1) If a boy has been going steady with a girl friend, other girls should not date him.

(2) If a boy has gone with a girl frequently, but they haven't gone out together for a while, it might be all right for another girl to accept a date with him. This would depend on how deeply the first girl still felt about him.

(3) But if a boy has dated girl No. 1 only about 5 or 6 times over a several-month period, the second girl could accept his invitation.

However, and this is important, the second girl should really like him a lot since she will probably lose the other girl's friendship, no matter what. Therefore, acceptance of the date finally comes down to how much the 2 girls' friendship means in comparison to how much the second girl likes the boy. She probably can't have both.

Termites are threatening to destroy some of the world's greatest works of art in Rome, Florence, and Venice. Italian authorities say they are waging a losing war against the pests. The termites are eating historic books and documents, pictures, picture frames, and the beams that support museums.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TOURIST OFFICE
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENT of Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic's capital

Molders of Opinion

DAVID LAWRENCE

FIFTY years ago this spring, David Lawrence, a young graduate of Princeton University, arrived in Washington, and embarked on a journalistic career. Today, at the age of 71, Mr. Lawrence is one of the nation's leading columnists and editors. His column on national and international affairs appears in some 250 daily newspapers 5 times a week, and he is editor of the weekly magazine, *U. S. News and World Report*.

The son of immigrant parents, David Lawrence was born in Philadelphia, but spent most of his early years in Buffalo, New York. While an undergraduate at Princeton University, he became friendly with Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton.

Immediately after his graduation in 1910, Mr. Lawrence went to work for a press association in Washington. He showed unusual journalistic enterprise, and made a number of noteworthy "scoops." When Woodrow Wilson became President, Mr. Lawrence—soundly established as a top-flight Washington correspondent—became one of the Chief Executive's leading journalistic interpreters.

The Princeton graduate was among the first Washington correspondents to become nationally syndicated, and was also one of the earliest radio news commentators. In 1926, he founded the *U. S. Daily*, a publication that eventually became the weekly magazine which he now edits. Meanwhile, his newspaper column became widely read in all parts of the country.

Along with his large following, Mr. Lawrence has a number of critics who say this about him:



David Lawrence

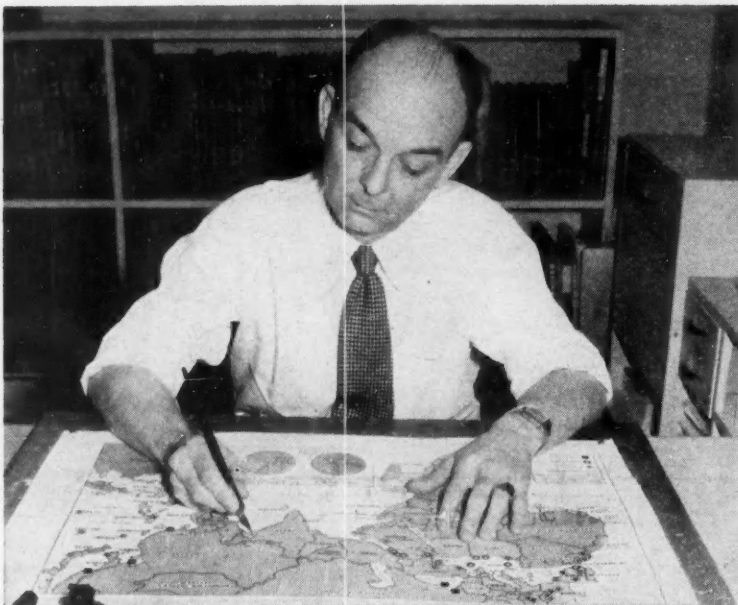
"Although he was a staunch supporter of Democratic President Woodrow Wilson, today he favors Republican policies much more often than Democratic ones. He sides with business much more often than with labor. He is opposed to integration as well as to most of the federal government's efforts to help the 'underdog'—minority groups, workers, slum dwellers, etc."

"In short, Mr. Lawrence, even though he tries to create the impression that he's fair, reasonable, and impartial, is very conservative and biased. He definitely represents the favored groups of the population."

Supporters of the columnist reply to such criticisms as follows:

"He is just as much for the underprivileged as is anyone else. Nevertheless, it is his strong conviction that both rich and poor suffer when the central government becomes too big and powerful—when it levies ever-higher taxes and constantly increases its control over the lives of individuals. He strongly feels that education and other such problems should be dealt with by states rather than the federal government."

"Mr. Lawrence, like all columnists, has definite opinions, but his views are sound, well-reasoned, and independent. He does not hesitate to criticize business, Republicans, or any other group when he feels they are in the wrong."



KERMIT JOHNSON, art editor of this newspaper, finishing a map

Careers for Tomorrow

Map Makers Are Needed

It has been said that a cartographer's job will never be finished. Not only does he map out boundary changes caused by wars and by agreements among nations, but he also records other natural and man-made changes that constantly take place on the earth's surface. In addition, he is faced with the exciting prospect of someday mapping the surface of the moon and other heavenly bodies.

If you decide on this career, your duties will depend upon the specific branch of the work you choose.

A *geographer* decides on the type of scale to be used in drawing a specific map, and supervises the work.

The *aerial photographer* uses precision cameras and flies over the area to be mapped, clicking off pictures at split-second intervals.

The *photogrammetrist*, with the aid of complex equipment, prepares a map of overlapping pictures.

The *cartographic draftsman* makes the ink drawings of the maps.

The *cartographic engineer* sees to it that the maps contain the proper place names, plus having city, county, and state boundaries on them.

In almost all these branches of cartography, you will begin your work by finding out all you can about the particular region involved in your project. To obtain the necessary data, you may be called upon to interview officials of foreign governments, do research work in libraries and government archives, and search elsewhere for facts.

Qualifications. For success in this field, you must have a high degree of accuracy and ability in mathematics and the sciences. Artistic ability is also needed for some of the jobs.

Preparation. While in high school, take courses in mathematics, the sciences, and draftsmanship. To qualify for an entry job in map making for the government, you must have high school or technical school training in mathematics and drafting.

For some posts, such as geographer, you will need college training in geography. Courses in surveying, geology, photography, and other technical subjects are also helpful.

Job outlook. Employment prospects are good and are expected to be so for

many years to come. At present, there are not nearly enough cartographers to fill all available jobs.

Federal offices that employ cartographers include the Air Force, the Army, Geological Survey, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Private firms that prepare geography textbooks, atlases, road maps, and other similar publications also need experts in this field.

To get a job as map maker with the federal government, you must pass a civil service examination. You can find out about these exams at your local post office or by writing to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Specify the kind of job in which you are interested.

Earnings. As a beginner, you are likely to earn about \$3,000 a year. Most experienced persons have incomes of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 annually, though earnings sometimes go as high as \$15,000 for outstanding individuals.

Women, as well as men, can find job opportunities in cartography.

Facts to weigh. Jobs are plentiful and the field offers good opportunities for advancement. Also, the duties can be challenging and interesting.

On the other hand, you will be required to do highly exacting work day after day, which can cause nervous tension unless you like it.

More information. Get in touch with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C., and nearby colleges or universities.

—By ANTON BERLE

About 15,600 Tibetans crossed over to India from their communist-ruled land last year. Large numbers are still leaving the remote, mountainous country. Most of the refugees are staying in camps near the Indian border.

★

Manufacturing pet foods, toys, clothes, and other supplies is a big business in the United States. This is not surprising, perhaps, since there are 26,000,000 dogs, 28,000,000 cats, 120,000,000 tropical fish, 12,000,000 goldfish, and 6,000,000 birds in American homes today.

News Quiz

Debate on Civil Rights

1. Why did the Senate, at the turn of this month, begin to hold sessions continuously on a 24-hour, round-the-clock schedule?
2. What 2 major types of civil rights legislation have been proposed in Congress?
3. How do most southerners feel about these measures?
4. Give the arguments of those who favor the proposed legislation.
5. Where does the Eisenhower Administration stand on this whole issue?
6. What is the position of the majority of northern Democrats?
7. Briefly describe the roles of these men in the civil rights conflict: Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas; Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois; Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Discussion

1. Do you think that Congress should enact new civil rights legislation on voting and schools? Why or why not?
2. In your opinion, should the states or federal government have most to say on the rights issue? Explain your answer.

Island Neighbors

1. Can you tell approximately when Haiti and the Dominican Republic first became independent?
2. Which of the 2 countries is larger in area? In population?
3. Which has the higher standard of living?
4. Who is the President of Haiti?
5. About what percentage of Dominicans can read and write?
6. Give a brief account of political events in Haiti since 1950.
7. Do most Haitians speak French?

Discussion

1. What do you feel have been the strengths and weaknesses of Trujillo's 30-year dictatorship in the Dominican Republic? If you lived there, do you think you would approve of it?
2. On the basis of your present information, how do you think living conditions could be improved in Haiti?

Miscellaneous

1. What new development is about to take place in British Honduras?
2. Briefly discuss the findings of Senator Mike Mansfield's subcommittee on the matter of U. S. aid to South Viet Nam.
3. Where are the Swan Islands and why are they in the news?
4. What announcement have the United States, Britain, and France recently made concerning flights to and from West Berlin?
5. Identify Frederick Eaton. Tell of the big responsibility he faces.
6. Describe the disagreement over military bases that has arisen between Britain and West Germany.
7. Discuss President Eisenhower's South American trip, from the standpoint of what it showed concerning our country's relations with its southern neighbors.
8. Tell of an important respect in which present-day juries differ from those used when the jury system was new.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (c) possessed of unlimited power;
2. (d) extremely bitter;
3. (a) misled;
4. (c) produced;
5. (c) council;
6. (a) sides.

Pronunciations

Fidel Castro—fē-dēl' kās'trō
 Francois Duvalier—frān-swā dōvāl-yā
 Louis Dejoie—lwā dē-zhwā
 Paul Magloire—pawl mäg-lwār'
 Rafael Trujillo—rā'fā-ēl' trōō-hē'yō

